

LISSAKA, K

Endroczi, E.; Lissaka, K.

"Contribution to the Neurcendocrine Correlation With Reference to the Pituitary-Suprarenal Cortex Funtion After Frontal Leukotomy." p. 38 (Acta Physiologica. Supplement to v. 4. 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 6, Library of Congress, June. 1954, Uncl.

LISSAK, K.

Some functional properties of hypothalamic inhibition. E. Grastyán,
K. László, L. Harsányi, and L. Molnár (*Acta physiol. Acad. Sci.
Hung.*, 1953, 4, 241-252).—Simultaneous stimulation of the
motor cortex and the hypothalamus by two square wave stimulators
with a stereotaxic instrument in cats under ether, chloralose, or
Evipan were carried out and the foreleg flexion elicited by motor
cortex stimulation, arterial blood pressure and lung ventilation
were recorded. The existence of independent and coherent somato-
tuberal inhibitory system was demonstrated in the region of the
tuberous nucleus; area pre-optica, also in the septal nuclei as well as
in the lateral part of the caput nuclei caudati. A parallelism was
regularly seen between inhibition and parasympathetic modification
of blood pressure and lung ventilation. A close functional inter-
dependence of the facilitatory and inhibitory systems was proved
by post-stimulatory rebound and prolonged periodical fluctuation.
A. B. L. BERNÁK.

LISSAK, K.

Analysis of hypothalamic reaction reversal. E. Grastyán, K. Lissák, and T. Hazeelm (Acta physiol. Acad. Sci. hung., 1953, 4, 253-259).--The effects of the stimulation of various points in the hypothalamus on the movements of the foreleg elicited by stimulation of the motor cortex together with femoral blood pressure and lung ventilation were recorded in cats under ether and Evipan anesthesia. Square waves of intensities varying between 2.5-12 v. and frequencies 24 to 192 cycles/sec. were used. Reaction reversal in the case of direct hypothalamic stimulation is a function of the intensity of the stimulus and is due to current dispersion. At voltages not leading to dispersion a change in frequency influences only the size but not the direction of the reaction. It is concluded that two systems, a facilitating and an inhibiting, forming a functional unit exist in the hypothalamus. A. B. L. BEZNAK.

LISSAK, K.

Grastyan, E. Lissak, K. Molnar, L.

"The functional relation between cyrus cinguli and caudate nucleus in the cat." p. 261.
(Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Vol. 4, no. 3/4, 1953, Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, No. 9, Library of Congress, September
1953, Uncl.

HISSEK 5

Role of the central nervous system in the regulation of the pituitary-adrenocortical system. E. Endrejat and K. S. Sato. *J. clin. physiol. Acad. Sci.*, 1953, 4: 271-283. Experiments were made on rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, dogs, and cats as well as on normal, schizophrenic and epileptic subjects. The W.b.c. count, relative and absolute lymphocyte count, adrenal wt., spleen wt., histology of adrenal cortex and of anterior pituitary were determined in normal and leucotomized animals following injections of adrenalin, histamine, or ACTH, and exposure to heat (12-35°).

In dogs 0-2°. Leucotomy in dogs is followed by an increase in the wt. of the adrenals with an increased contents of lipin and cholesterol, by an exaggerated depletion of ascorbic acid following adrenalin administration, and an increased lymphopenic reaction to ACTH. Leucotomised dogs respond to adrenalin with lymphocytosis, while ACTH elicits a normal, or even marked lymphopenic response. But for an increased lymphocyte reaction similar changes were observed in rats following removal of the frontal lobes. In patients suffering from mental disorders, circumscribed, the lymphocyte reaction disappears after leucotomy. Epileptics have a more reactive pituitary-adrenocortical system as tested by the lymphocyte reaction.

LISSAK, K.

Physiol. Inst., med. Univ., Pecs. *Beitrage zum Verhaltnis zwischen unbedingter Reflexerregbarkeit und bedingter Reflexfunktion bei bedingten Reflexen mit Speichelsekretion. Relationship between unconditioned reflex excitability and conditioned reflex function in conditioned reflexes with salivary secretion ACTA PHYSIOL. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1954, 5/suppl. (82-83)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA - Section II, Vol. 7, No. 10

LISZAK K.

Physiol. Inst., med. Univ., Pecs. *Erregungs- und Hemmungszustände des zentralen Nervensystems im Spiegel der Änderungen des peripheren Blutbildes. Excitation and inhibition states of CNS in the light of changes in the peripheral blood picture ACTA PHYSIOL. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1954, 5/suppl. (83)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA - Section II, Vol. 7, No. 10

LISSAK, K.

ENDROCZI, B.; LISSAK, K.; POLCZ, L.

Manifestations in the peripheral blood count of excitation and inhibition states of the central nervous system. Acta physiol. hung. 5; no.3-4:407-420 1954.

Institute of Physiology of the Medical University, Pecs.
(Received on June 9, 1953)

(LEUKOCYTE COUNT

*eff. of vagal stimulation & barbiturate anesth. in cat)

(ERYTHROCYTES

*count, eff. of vagal stimulation & barbiturate anesth.
in cats)

(NERVES, VAGUS, physiol.

*eff. of stimulation on erythrocyte & leukocyte count
in cats)

(BARBITURATES, anesth. & analgesia

*eff. on erythrocyte & leukocyte count in cats)

LISSAK L.; HENDROCZI, E.

The presence of substances in nervous tissue having inhibiting action on chemical mediators and on nervous function. Acta physiol. hung. Suppl. no.6:30-31 1954.

1. Physiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universitat, Budapest.
 - (EPINEPHRINE, antag.
brain extract from cattle)
 - (ACETYLCHOLINE, antagonists
brain extracts from cattle)
 - (TISSUE EXTRACTS, eff.
brain extract from cattle, inhib. of epinephrine,
acetylcholine & nervous funct.)
 - (NERVOUS SYSTEM, eff. of drugs on
brain extracts from cattle, inhibitory properties)
 - (BRAIN
extract from cattle, inhib. of epinephrine, acetylcholine
& nervous funct.)

LISSAK, K.

ENDROCZI, E.; LISSAK, K.; SZEP, G.; TIGYI, A.

Examinations of the pituitary-adrenocortical-thyroid system after ablation of neocortical and rhinencephalic structures. Acta physiol. hung. 6 no.1:19-31 1954.

1. Institute of Physiology of the Medical University, Pecs.
(ADRENAL CORTEX, physiol.
pituitary-adrenocortical-thyroid system, eff. of rhinencephalic & neocortical decortication in cats)
(PITUITARY GLAND, physiol.
pituitary-adrenocortical-thyroid system, eff. of rhinencephalic & neocortical decortication in cats)
(THYROID GLAND, physiol.
pituitary-adrenocortical-thyroid system, eff. of rhinencephalic & neocortical decortication in cats)
(CEREBRAL CORTEX, eff. of excis.
neocortical & rhinencephalic decortication, eff. on pituitary-adrenocortical-thyroid system in cats)

LISSAK, K.

TIGYI, A.; LISSAK, K.; MIRJANETZ, J.

Effect of steroid hormones upon pulmonary neuro-dystrophy induced by vagotomy. Acta physiol. hung. 6 no.1:33-40 1954.

1. Institute of Physiology of the Medical University, Pecs.

(LUNGS, pathol.

 Infiltration induced by cervical vagotomy in rats, eff.
 of steroids)

(STEROIDS, eff.

 on pulm. infiltration induced by cervical vagotomy in rats)

(NERVES, VAGUS, physiol.

 cervical vagotomy inducing pulm. infiltration, eff. of
 steroid hormones in rats)

TIGYI, A.; LISSAK, K.

Studies on the pathogenesis of vagus pneumonia. Acta med. hung.
Suppl. 6 no.1:110-114 1954.

1. Physiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universitat, Pecs.
(PNEUMONIA, exper.
vagus pneumonia, pathogen, in rats)

LISSAK, K.

ANGYAN, A.J.; LISSAK, K.

Relationship between unconditioned and conditioned reflex-excitabilities of salivary reflexes, as influenced by previous feeding and insulin treatment. Acta physiol. hung. 6 no.2-3:289-299 1954.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Pecs.

(SALIVARY GLANDS, physiol.

unconditioned and conditioned reflex-excitabilities of salivary reflex, eff. of previous feeding & insulin in dogs)

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED

unconditioned & conditioned reflex-excitabilities of salivary reflex, eff. of previous feeding & insulin in dogs)

(REFLEX

salivary, relation between unconditioned & conditioned reflex excitabilities, eff. of previous feeding & insulin in dogs)

(INSULIN, eff.

on unconditioned & conditioned reflex-excitabilities of salivary reflex in satiated dogs)

LISSAK, K.

TIGYI, A.; LISSAK, K.

Studies on the pathogenesis of vagus pneumonia. Acta physiol.
hung. 6 no.4:477-483 1954.

1. Institute of Physiology, University Medical School, Pecs.

(PNEUMONIA, exper.

vagus pneumonia in cats, pathogen.)

(NERVES, VAGUS, surg.

vagotomy, cervical inducing pneumonia in cats, pathogen.)

ANGYAN, Andras, ; LISSAK, Kalman.

The relation of nonconditioned reflex excitability and of conditioned reflex function in conditioned salivary reflexes. Kiserletes Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Elettani Intezete. 6 no.6:549-556 Nov 54.

1. Pecs Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Elettani Intezete.

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED

salivary, relation to nonconditioned reflex in dogs)

(SALIVATION

relation between conditioned & nonconditioned reflex in
dogs)

(REFLEX

nonconditioned, relation to conditioned salivary reflex
in dogs)

Lissák, K.

14

The influence of diphenylhydantoin on the pituitary-adrenal system. E. Endrodi, K. Lissák, and Z. Szeregyay (Univ. Pécs, Hung.). *Endocrinologia* 31: 330-5 (1954). During prolonged treatment with diphenylhydantoin (I) the wt. of the adrenals of young rats is reduced but is not affected in adults. It inhibits adrenal hypertrophy but does not reduce its ascorbic acid content. The wt. increase caused by adrenocorticotropic hormone treatment is not influenced by I.

2

MENDROCZI, Mlemer, dr.; LISSAK, Kalman, dr.; SZEREDAI, Zoltan, dr.

Adrenocortical function, diphenylhydantoin and epilepsy. Orv. hetil.
95 no.49:1344-1347 5 Dec 54.

1. A Pecs Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Elettani Intezete (igazgato: Lissak
Kalman dr. egyet, tanar) kozlemenye.
(ADRENAL CORTEX, eff. of drugs on
diphenylhydantoin in ACTH & epinephrine-treated animals)
(HYDANTOINS, eff.
diphenylhydantoin on ACTH-treated adrenal cortex)
(ACTH, eff.
adrenocortical hypertrophy, eff. of diphenylhydantoin in
animals)

BAUER, M.; KHASNOSH, T.; LISHSHAK, K.; MADARAS, I.

Modified method for the automatic registration of salivation. Fiziol.
zhur. (Ukr.) 1 no.4:130-135 Jl-Ag '55. (MIRA 9:11)

1. Medichniy universitet, kafedra normal'noi fiziologii, m'Pech,
Ugorshchina,
(SALIVATION,
registration, automatic method)

LISSAK, K.

Basic functional properties of inhibition. *Cesk. fysiol.*
4 no.4:381-389 22 Oct 55.

1. Fysiologicky ustav lekarske fakulty university v Pecsi,
Mad'arsko.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,
inhib., review)

LISSAK, Kalman, 1. tag.

Elementary functional characteristics of inhibition. Magy.
Tudom. Akad. Biol. Orv. Oszt. Mozl. 6 no.2:141-150 1955.

1. A pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Elettani Intezete.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol.
inhibition, mechanism; review. (Hun))

GRASTYAN, E.,; LISSAK, K.,; SZABO, J.

Cortical electrical manifestations of diencephalic inhibition.
Acta physiol. hung. 7 no.3:187-198 1955.

1. Institute of physiology, University Medical School, Pecs.
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY,
cortical manifest. of diencephalic inhib.)
(DIMECEPHALON, physiology,
cortical manifest. of diencephalic inhib., EEG)
(CEREBRAL CORTEX, Physiology,
cortical manifest. of diencephalic inhib., EEG)

LISSAK, K.

V-1

HUNGARY/Human and Animal Physiology - General Problems.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 3638

Author : M. Bauer, T. Hasznos, K. Lissak, I. Madarasz

Inst : -
Title : An Improved Method for the Automatical Registration of
Saliva Secretion.

Orig Pub : Kiserl. orvostud., 1955, 7, No 5, 497-500

Abstract : In the system of Makarychev, the glass reservoir into which
the saliva drops, displacing an equal amount of liquid, is
replaced by a convoluted glass tube - which prevents sali-
va from getting mixed with water. The mechanical contact
closing the circuit at the dropping of each drop of sali-
va is replaced by a microphone with an intensifier.

Card 1/1

TIGYI, A.; LISSAK, K.

Examination of the adaptation system of the organism in vagus-pneumonia. Acta physiol. hung. 8 no.2:231-236 1955.

1. Institute of physiology of the medical university, Pecs.
(PNEUMONIA, experimental,
vagus pneumonia, eff. of stress)
(STRESS, effects,
on vagus pneumonia in rats)
(NERVES, VAGUS, physiology,
vagus pneumonia, eff. of stress in rats)

LISSAK, K.

21st Itinerant Congress of the Hungarian Biological Society. p. 479.
TERMESZET ES TARSADALOM. Budapest. Vol. III, no. 8, Aug. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2, Feb. 1956

LISSAK, V., EDROCZI, E.

Chemical mediation and inhibitory substances in the nerve tissue.
Physiol. bohem. 5 no.2:129-132 1956.

(AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,
chem. mediation & inhib. substances in nerve tissue (Ger))

BAUER, Miklos.; LISSAK, Kalman.; MADARASZ, Istvan.

Method for the registration of salivary secretion in free-moving
experimental animals(dogs) Kiserletes orvostud. 8 no.3:249-253
May 56

1. Pecsi Orvost. Egy. Mlet. Intez.

(SALIVARY GLANDS, physiol.

secretion, electric appar. for registration in free-
moving dogs(Hun))

(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY, appar. & instruments

appar. for registration of salivary secretion in free-
moving dogs (Hun))

ENDROCZI, E.; KOVACS, S.; LISSAK, K.

Effect of hypothalamus stimulation on somatic and endocrine behavior in chronic experiments. Kiserletes orvostud. 8 no.5: 504-510 Sept 56.

1. Fecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Elettani Intezete.
(HYPOTHALAMUS, physiol.
eff. of chronic electric stimulation on adrenocortical-pituitary system in rats (Hun))
(ADRENAL CORTEX, physiol.
same)
(PITUITARY GLAND, physiol.
same)

HUNGARY / Human and Animal Physiology. Internal Secretion. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 41572.

Author : Endroczi, E.; Lissak, K.; Szereday, Z.

Inst : Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Title : Formation of a Conditioned Adaptation Reflex to
the Function of the Pituitary-Adrenocortical System.

Orig Pub: Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung., 1956, 9, No 1-3,
123-131.

Abstract: The action of T^o 37° (30 min.), applied daily for
16 days to rats, caused an elevation of the ascor-
bic acid (I) content in the adrenals. Subsequent
single action of the T^o failed to have any effect
on the concentration of I. Such action upon

Card 1/3

HUNGARY / Human and Animal Physiology, Internal Secretion. T
Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 41572.

Abstract: days, the animals remained resistant to the action
of the unconditioned stimulus and the I and chole-
sterol content in the adrenals remained high. --
O. S. Frankfurt.

Card 3/3

Approved for Release: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120010-5"

Discuss 5/

✓ 7522. Sexual behaviour and its effect on the conditioned alimentary reflex activity. E. Endrőci, G. Iata, and K. Lissák *Acta physiol. Acad. Sci. hung.*, 1958, 9, 153-161 (Physiol. Inst., Med., Univ., Pécs, Hungary).—In cats of both sexes, but mostly female, a conditioned feeding response involving running and jumping to a container was built up prior to the studies of sexual behaviour. The conditioned stimulus was a sound of a 100/min. metronome. Differential threshold was found to be on an average below 120/min., in exceptional cats 103/min. Sexual behaviour was elicited by different dilutions of valeric or norvaleric acid applied either as a spray, or the animal was made to smell a solution, or the solution was painted on the fur around the tail. Kymographic and cinematographic records were taken. Experiments with fatty acids containing a variable number of carbon atoms showed that C4-5 fatty acids elicit by olfactory stimuli the sexual behaviour in both sexes. Application of the smell stimulus, after a latency period of a few minutes, blocks conditioned alimentary response and elicits partial sexual behaviour. Progesterone (5 mg. for 5 days) did not have an effect on valeric acid-induced sexual behaviour while estradiol propionate markedly increased it. Mild stimulation of the erogenous zone elicits complete sexual behaviour with all signs of orgasm. The phenomenon lasts for 10-15 min. and can be evoked repeatedly. Folliculin alone without the olfactory stimulus has no effect. The conditioned alimentary reflex behaviour including differentiation is not influenced by valeric acid in ovariectomised animals. Progesterone treatment had no effect in ovariectomised animals, estradiol propionate (5 mg. for 5 days) on the other hand was highly potent in restoring normal sexual responses both to valeric acid and erogenous zone stimulation as well as in blocking alimentary conditioned reflexes. The olfactory stimulus is considered not to be a structure-bound conditioned stimulus (Pavlov), but it is suggested that humoral conditioning of the nervous system makes possible the building up of an integrated

and that a significant increase in tissue SH content occurred in all three groups. The increase was found in all three groups of denervated rats. The authors believe that the increase in tissue SH content is due to the loss of function.

GDR/ Human and Animal Physiology. Nervous System. General
Problems.

Obs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 93575.

Author : Endroczi, E., Kovacs, S., Lissak, K.

Inst :

Title : Effect Stimulation of the Hypothalamus on the Endocrine
System and Somatic Behavior.

Orig Pub: Endocrinologic, 1956, 33, No 5-6, 271-278.

Abstract: The hypothalamus (H) of 2-3 days old rats was stimu-
lated by electrodes for 5 minutes at the rate of
0.5 - 2.0 volt for 3 milliseconds at the rate of 3 -
90 impulses per second. Stimulation of the tuber
cinerum, the mastoid bodies and the medial groups of
thalamus nuclei caused a drop in the ascorbic acid con-
tent (I) of the adrenal gland (A) while stimulation of

Card : 1/3

91

GDR/Human and Animal Physiology. Nervous System. General
Problems.

T

Abs. Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 93575.

the supraocular and paraventricular groups of nuclei did not result in an appreciably reduced I. The activation of the adrenal cortex always coincided with protective or marked orientating reactions of the animal while stimulation of the ventral areas of II (those connected with various automatic activities, i.e. running) was not accompanied by intensified secretion of ACTH (Adrenocorticotropic hormone). On stimulation of the tubero mamillary area the level of I in A was also lowered in rats with denedullated A and was not changed in rats anesthetized with evipal or diale [?]. Apparently, the observed somatic and endocrine-gland reactions occur because of stimulation of the olfactory cortex of diffusely activated systems. The effect is

Card : 2/3

COUNTRY : USSR T
CATEGORY : Human and Animal Physiology, The Nervous System
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., №. 5 1959, №. 22523
AUTHOR : Lissak, K.; Endroczi
INST. : Academy of Sciences of the USSR
TITLE : The Emergence of Sexual Dominance and its Effect
on the Conditioned Feeding Reflex in Cats.
ORIG. PUB. : V sb.; Probl. fiziol. tsentr. nervn. sistemy,
M.L.. AN SSSR, 1957, 338--342
ABSTRACT : The complex sexual reaction, equivalent to
natural sexual response, which is produced by the
odor of valeric acid, completely inhibited a feed-
reflex which was established earlier. After cas-
tration, valeric acid failed to evoke a sexual
response, and therefore inhibition of the condi-
tioned feeding reflex was not seen. Injecting
estradiol propionate restored the sexual response
to valeric acid. Removal of the somatic motor
cortex significantly increased the response.
Removal of other divisions of the cortex was not
Card: 1/2

T-108

LISHSHAK, K.

BAUYER, M.; LISHSHAK, K.; MADARAS, St.

New method of recording the secretion of saliva during free movements of experimental animals (dogs) [with summary in English]. Fisiol.shur. [Ukr.] 3 no.2:132-135 Mr-4p '57.
(MLRA 10:6)

1. Institut fisiologii universitetu, n.Pech (Ugorshchina)
(SALIVA) (PHYSIOLOGICAL APPARATUS)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Human and Animal Physiology. Nervous System.
Higher Nervous System. Behavior.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 93671.

Author : Lissak, K., Grastyán, E., Molnár, L., Kekesi, F.,
Szabó, J., Verebey, G.

Inst :
Title : Significance of the Hypothalamus and Hypocampus for
Higher Nervous Activity.

Orig Pub: Physiol. bohemosl., 1957, 6, No 4, 440-446.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

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LISSAK, K.; GASTYAN, E.; MOLNAR, L.; KEKESI, F.; SZABO, J.; VEREBY, G.

Significance of the hypothalamus and hippocampus in the higher nervous activity. Cesk. fysiol. 6 no.4:461-466 Nov 57.

1. Fysiologicky ustav lekarske fakulty, Pecs. Predneseno na Pavlovovskem zasedani v Lipsku 2. 12. 1955.

(HIPPOCAMPUS, physiology,
in higher nervous activity (Cz))

(HYPOTHALAMUS, physiology
same)

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology
higher nervous activity, role of hippocampus & hypothalamus
(Cz))

LISSAK, Kalman

TIGYI, Andras; LISSAK, Kalman; DEGRE, Miklos; PETER, Karoly

Role of neurohormonal factors in pathological changes in lungs.
Magy. Tudom. Akad. Biol. Orv. Oszt. Kozl. 8 no.1-2:86-89 1957.

1. A Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Elettani Intezete.

(VAGOTOMY, exper.

vagus pneumonia, role neurohormonal factors in exper.
animals (Hun))

(PNEUMONIA, exper.

same)

LISSAK, Kalman

New aspects of the neuro-endocrine integration of behavior. Magy. Tudom.
Akad. Biol. Orv. Oszt. Kozl. 8 no.4:305-318 1957.

1. A Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Elettani Intezete.

(BEHAVIOR

neuro-endocrine integration, new aspects (Hun))

(ENDOCRINE GLANDS, physiol.

neuro-endocrine integration of behavior, new aspects (Hun))

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol.

same)

COUNTRY	:	HUNGARY
CATEGORY	:	Human and Animal Physiology, The Nervous System ^T
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZhEiol., No. 5 1959, No. 22479
AUTHCR	:	Grastyan, E.; <u>Lissak, K.</u> ; Kekesi, F.; Szabo, J.*
INST.	:	---
TITLE	:	The Physiology of the Hippocampus.
ORIG. PUB.	:	Kiserl. orvostud., 1957, 9, No. 1, 88--99
ABSTRACT	:	Electrical stimulation of the hippocampus of cats, in distinction from electrical stimulation of the hypothalamus and reticular formation, inhibited (not in a reciprocal sense) spontaneous and reflex movements, as well as antagonistic (feeding and defensive) conditioned reflexes. A description is given of the characteristic changes in the EEG associated with electrical stimulation of the hippocampus during conditioned reflex activity and during deep natural sleep. The role of the hippocampus in inhibition is considered. 1/1 * Vereby, I.
Card:		

LISSAK, Kalman

25 years of the Hungarian Physiological Society. Acta physiol. hung.
11(Suppl.) 3-6 1957.

(PHYSIOLOGY, hist.

Hungarian Physiol. Society, 25th anniversary (Ger))

HUNGARY/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological)
Nervous System. Metabolism.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 26971

Author : Lissak, K., Endroczi, E., Fabian, I.

Inst :

Title : Further Investigation of the Effect of a Hormonal
Inhibitory Factor.

Orig Pub : Acta physiol., Acad.sci. hung., 1957, 11, No 3-4, 377-
383

Abstract : Inhibitory effect (IE) of a substance isolated from the
brain of warm-blooded animals was studied. In experi-
ments on isolated intestine of cat, it was determined
that the degree of IE depends on changes of pH and con-
centration of K. IE intensified on a background of prose-
rine effect; furthermore, in its character, it was simi-
lar to the effect of phosphorous ester of choline.
Application of the substance to spinal radicles delayed

Card 1/2

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HUNGARY/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological)
Nervous System. Metabolism.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 26971

the conductivity of reflex discharges. The thresholds
of electro-excitability increased considerably in direct
application of the substance to cerebral cortex. Inter-
peritoneal injections of the substance delayed the deve-
lopment of convulsions after introduction to rats and
mice of lethal doses of strychnine or eserine. The subs-
tance obtained from the brain of an animal killed by in-
troduction of strychnine possessed greater IE. This pecu-
liarity was not observed in death of animals during con-
vulsions induced by cardiazole. -- Z.Kh. Manovich

Card 2/2

LISSAK, K.

ENDROCZI, B.; TELEGDY, Gy.; LISSAK, K.

Analysis of the individual variations of adaptation in the rat, on the basis of conditioned reflex and endocrine studies. Acta physiol. hung. 11 no.3-4:393-398 1957.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Pecs.

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED

individual variations in recovery of alimentary conditioned reflex after breakage in rats & eff. of ACTH.

(ACTH, eff.

on recovery of alimentary conditioned reflex after breakage in rats.

Country :Czechoslovakia
Category :Human and Animal Physiology, The Nervous System^t

Abs. Jour. :Ref Zhur Biol, No. 2, 1959, No. 8487

Author :Gulyayev, E., Liessak, K.; Kekesi, F.; Szabo, J.;
Institut. :Vereby, I.
Title :The Physiology of the Hippocampus.

Orig Pub. :Physiol. bohemosl., 1958, 7, No. 1, 9--18

Abstract :no abstract

Card: 1/1

LISSAK, K.

KISS, Ivan; LISSAK, Kalman; TIGYI, Andras

Modification of London's method for angiostomy. Kiserletes orvostud
orvostud 9 no.5-6:550-553 Oct-Dec 58.

1. Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Elettani Intezete.

(BLOOD VESSELS, surg.

angiostomy, modification of London's method by use of
new cannulae (Hun))

ENDROCZI, E.; LISSAK, K.; TELEGYD, G.

Influence of sexual and adrenocortical hormones on the maternal aggressivity. Acta physiol. hung. 14 no.4:353-357 1958.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Pecs.

(BEHAVIOR

maternal aggressivity in lactating rats, eff. of adrenal cortex & sex hormones)

(LACTATION, physiol.

eff. of adrenal cortex & sex hormones on maternal aggressivity in rats)

(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES, eff.

on maternal aggressivity in lactating rats)

(SEX HORMONES, eff.

same)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/10 Neurology Oct 59

4976. THE EFFECT OF ACTH ON HIGHER NERVOUS ACTIVITIES - Einfluss
des adrenocorticotropen Hormons auf die höhere Nerventätigkeit - Lis-
sák K., Medgyesi P., Tényi I. and Zörényi I. Physiol.
Inst., Med. Univ. Pécs - ACTA PHYSIOL.ACAD.SCI.HUNG. 1958

14/4 (361-365) Graphs 8

In dogs the effect of ACTH on the development of internal inhibition was studied
with the aid of conditioned feeding-reflexes. In the majority of cases ACTH was
found to reduce the inhibition time, although the extreme opposite was also
observed. Between individual cases there were characteristic individual differ-
ences which depended on the type of animal. The effect of the ACTH is briefly
discussed.

Lenko - Łódź

LISHSHAK, Kal'man [Lissák, Kálmán], akademik

Continuing Pavlov's research. Priroda 47 no. 7:33-40 Jl '58.
(MIRA 11:8)

1. Institut fiziologii Meditsinskogo universiteta Peu, Vengriya.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM)

LISSAK, K.

On some problems of the neural and hormonal regulation of behavior. p. 61.

A MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA V. OXZTALAY BOIOGIAI CSOPORTJANAK KOSIEMENEI.
Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 3, no. 1, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI). LC. Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan 1960

Uncl.

TIGYI, Andras (Pecs, Rakoczi ut 80.); BENHEDECZKY, Istvan (Pecs, Rakoczi ut 80.); LISSAK, Kalman (Pecs, Rakoczi ut 80.)

Studies on the modifying effect of isolated deoxyribonucleic acid in mammals. In English. Acta biol. Hung. 10 no.2:197-205 '59.

(MEAI 9:5)

1. Department of Physiology and Biology, Medical University of Pecs.
(Mammals) (Deoxyribonucleic acids)

TIGYI, Andras; LISSAK, Kalman

The role of neuro-humoral factors in the development of experimental pulmonary edemas. Tuberkulosis 12 no.2:25-32 Feb 59.

1. A Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Elettani Intezete kozlemenye.

(PULMONARY EDEMA, exper.

induction by bilateral cervical vagotomy & other methods,
neuro-endocrine mechanism of develop. (Hun))

(VAGOTOMY, exper.

induction of pulm. edema by bilateral cervical vagotomy,
neuro-endocrine mechanism of develop. (Hun))

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol.

neuro-endocrine mechanism of develop. of pulm. edema
induced by bilateral cervical vagotomy & other methods

(Hun))

(ENDOCRINE GLANDS, physiol.

same)

KOVACS, S.; LISSAK, K.; ENDROCZI, E.

Effect of the lesion of paraventricular nucleus on the function of
the pituitary, thyroid, adrenal cortex and gonadal systems. Acta physiol.
hung. 15 no.2:137-144 1959.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Pecs.

(HYPOTHALAMUS, physiol.

paraventric. nucleus, eff. of lesions on adrenocortical,
gonadal, pituitary & thyroidal funct. in rats)

(ADRENAL CORTEX, physiol.

eff. of lesions of paraventric. nucleus on funct. in
rats)

(GONADS, physiol.

same)

(PITUITARY GLAND, physiol.

same)

(THYROID GLAND, physiol.

same)

YANG TENG-IA, LISSAK K.; EMEROCZI, E.

The effect of changes of environmental temperature on the working capacity of the organism. Acta physiol.hung. 16: Suppl.:74-75 '59.

1. Physiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität,
Pecs.

(TEMPERATURE effects)
(EXERTION)

ENDROCZI, E.; YANG, T.L.; LISSAK, K.; MEDGYESI, P.

The effect of stimulation of the brain stem on conditioned reflex activity and on behaviour. Acta physiol.hung. 16 no.4:291-297 '59.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Pecs.
(BRAIN STEM physiology)
(REFLEX CONDITIONED physiology)
(BEHAVIOR)

LISHSHAK, K. [Lissak, K.], akademik; SHALANKI, Ya. [translator]

Some problems in neuro-endocrinic regulation of behavior. Zhur.
ob.biol. 20 no.4:276-284 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Vengerskaya Akademiya nauk i Meditsinskiy universitet, g.Pech
(for Lishshak).
(HORMONES) (ANIMALS, HABITS AND BEHAVIOR OF)

LISSAK, Kalman, akademikus

New points of view in the research on the neuro-endocrine regulation. Orv. hetil. 100 no.13:453-458 29 Mar 59.

1. A Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Elettani Intezetebol.
(ENDOCRINE GLANDS, physiol.
regulation of neuro-endocrine system (Hun))
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol.
same)

~~LICHSHAN, K.~~ [Lissak, K.]; ENDRETSI, E. [Endroczi, E.]

Neurohumoral factors controlling the behavior of animals. Zhur.
vys. nerv. deiat. 10 no. 3:330-336 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institute of Physiology of Medical University, Pécs, Hungary.
(ENDOCRINE GLANDS) (NERVOUS SYSTEM) (BEHAVIOR)

HOLLOSI, Gabor; BENEDICZKY, Imre; TIGYI, Andras; LISSAK, Kalman

The role of the nervous system in the maintenance of the ribonucleic acid and desoxyribonucleic acid content of striated muscle tissue.
Acta biol Hung 11 no.2:145-153 '60. (EEAI 10:2)

1. Institute of Physiology and Biology, Medical University, Pecs
(Head: K.Lissak)
(RIBONUCLEIC ACIDS) (NUCLEIC ACIDS)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (MUSCLES)
(DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACIDS)

LISSAK, Kalman, akademikus; ENDROCZI, Elemer; VINCZE, Erzsebet

Comparative investigation of the effect of natural inhibiting factors
and gamma-aminobutyric acid. Biol orv kozl MTA 11 no.4:413-417 '60.
(EKAI 10:5)

1. Pecs Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Elettani Intezete. 2. Magyar
Tudomanyos Akademia (for Lissak)
(BODY FLUIDS)
(AMINOBUTYRIC ACID)

ENDROCZI,E.; LISSAK,K.

The role of the mesencephalon, diencephalon and archicortex in
the activation and inhibition of the pituitary-adrenocortical
system. Acta physiol. hung. 17 no.1:39-55 '60.

- I. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Pecs.
(PITUITARY GLAND ANTERIOR physiol.)
(ADRENAL CORTEX physiol.)
(BRAIN physiol.)

YANG, T.L.; LISSAK, K.

Influence of the environmental temperature on physical performance, O₂ consumption, blood lactic acid level and rectal temperature. Acta physiol. hung. 17 no.1:63-68 '60.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Pecs.

(TEMPERATURE)

(PHYSICAL FITNESS)

(RESPIRATION physiol.)

(LACTATES blood)

(BODY TEMPERATURE physiol.)

TIGYI, A.; MIRISZLAI, E.; KISS, K.; LISSAK, K.-

Significance of vagal afferentation in the regulation of diencephalic vegetative reactions. Acta physiol.hung. 17 no.4:401-406 '60.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Pecs.
(VAGUS NERVE physiol)
(DIENCEPHALON physiol)

MOLNAR, J.; TIGYI, A.; LISSAK, K.

Connection between vagal afferentation and higher nervous activity.
Acta physiol.hung. 18 no.1:19-26 '60.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Pecs.
(VAGUS NERVE physiology)
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM physiology)

TELEGDY, Gy., ENDROCZI, E., LISSAK, K.

Adrenocortical corticoid secretion in the guinea pig. Acta physiol.
hung. 18 no.3:211-215 '60.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Pecs.
(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES physiol)

LISSAK, Kalman, akademikus (Budapest)

New possibilities for electrophysiological research. Magy tud 67
no.8:485-489 Ag '60.
(EEAI 9:11)
(Electrophysiology)

LISSAK, K.; KARMOS, G.; GRASTYAN, E.

A peculiar dream-like stage of sleep in the cat. Activ. nerv. sup. 4
no.3/4:347-352 '62.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University of Pecs.
(SLEEP) (DREAMS) (MESENCEPHALON)
(RETICULAR FORMATION) (HIPPOCAMPUS)

KORANYI, L.; LISSAK, K.

Substances released by peripheral nervous tissue. Acta physiol. akad. sci. hung. 21 no.1:65-67 '62.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Pecs.

(PERIPHERAL NERVES physiology)

ENDROCZI, E.; LISSAK, K.

Role of reflexogenic factors in testicular hormone secretion. Effect
of copulation of the testicular hormone production of the rabbit.
Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 21 no.3:203-206 '62.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Pecs.
(TESTOSTERONE) (ANDROGENS) (COITUS)

DONHOFFER, Hilda; LISSAK, K.

EEG changes associated with the elaboration of conditioned reflexes.
Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 21 no.3:249-255 '62.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Pecs.
(REFLEX, CONDITIONED)

ENDROCZI, E.; LISSAK, K.

Spontaneous goal-directed motor activity related to the alimentary conditioned reflex behaviour and its regulation by neural and humoral factors. Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 21 no.3:265-283 '62.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Pecs.
(REFLEX, CONDITIONED) (BEHAVIOR) (CORTICOTROPIN)

ENDROCZI, E.; LISSAK, K.

Interrelations between palaeocortical activity and pituitary-adreno-cortical function. Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 21 no.3:257-263
1962.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Pecs.
(HIPPOCAMPUS) (PITUITARY GLAND, ANTERIOR)
(ADRENAL CORTEX) (CORTICOTROPIN) (CORTISONE)

TELEGDY, Gy.; HUSZAR, L.; ENDROGZI, E.; LISSAK, K.

The effect of sexual hormones on the function of the pituitary-adrenocortical system in the female rat. Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 22 no.2:171-177 '62.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Pecs.
(PITUITARY GLAND) (ADRENAL CORTEX)
(CASTRATION) (ESTRONE) (PROGESTERONE)

LISSAK, Kalman, akademikus, egyetemi tanár

Istvan Went, 1899-1963; obituary. Magy tud no.8:545-546
Ag '63.

1. Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120010-5

LISSAK, Kalman, akademikus

The work of the International Brain Research Organization.
Term. tud. kozl. 7 no. 9:430 S '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120010-5"

HOLLOSI, G.; TIGYI, A.; LISSAK, K.

Changes of nucleic acid content in gastrocnemius muscles of pigeons and turtles after denervation and tenotomy. Acta Biol. acad. sci. Hung. 14 no.1:17-24 '63.

1. Institute of Physiology and Biology, Medical University,
Pecs (Head K. Lissak).

(MUSCLES) (TENDONS) (NEUROSURGERY)
(DNA) (RNA) (PERIPHERAL NERVES)

MONTSKO, T.; TIGYI, A.; BENEDECZKY, I.; LISSAK, K.

Electron microscopy of parathyroid secretion in *Rana esculenta*.
Acta biol. acad. sci. Hung. 14 no.2:81-94 '63.

1. Department of Physiology and Biology, Medical University,
Pecs (Head: K. Lissak).
(PARATHYROID GLANDS) (HYPERPARATHYROIDISM)
(HYPOPARTHYROIDISM) (HYPERCALCEMIA)
(HYPOCALCEMIA)

1/1

HUNGARY

BONHUS, Bela, ENDROCZI, Elemer, LISSAK, Kalman; Medical University of Pecs,
Institute of Physiology (Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Elettani Intezet).

"Correlations Between Conditioned Avoidance Reflex Activity and Pituitary-
Arenocortical Function in the Rat."

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol XXIV, No
1, 1963, pages 79-83.

Abstract: [English article, authors' English summary] It has been demon-
strated that the performance of the conditioned avoidance reflex in indi-
vidual rats is more intensive in the animals which have higher resting cor-
ticosterone secretion than in rats with low corticosterone secretion.
15 Western, 5 Eastern European references.

KORANYI, Lajos, ENDROCCZI, Elemer, LISSAK, Kalman; Medical University of Pecs, Institute of Physiology (Pécsi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Elettani Intezet).

"Hypermotility Evoked by Lesions of the Septum and Anterior Hypothalamus."

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol XXIII, No 4, 1963, pages 355-362.

Abstract: [English article, authors' English summary modified] After bilateral electro-coagulation of the septum and the medial forebrain bundle running in the antero-lateral hypothalamus, albino rats show a greatly increased searching and orienting motor activity. No motor hyperactivity followed the lesion to the anterior hypothalamus, caudate nucleus and hippocampus. After combined lesions, when beside electro-coagulation of the lateral hypothalamus, the anterior thalamus, the amygdaloid nucleus or the posterior hypothalamus have also been injured, the motor hyperactivity appeared as a rule. With somato-motor hyperactivity, rectal temperatures increased significantly then decreased to hypothermic levels after 24-48 hours. Oxygen consumption at 24 hours was still significantly increased, however, and remained high for 48 hours in some cases. Attempts have been made to influence the motor hyperactivity with chlorpromazine, reserpine, imipramine, iproniazide, atropine, scopolamine, morphine, ephedrine, eserine, aminopyrine and hexobarbital-Na. Imipramine, iproniazide, scopolamine and ephedrine were found to enhance further the increased searching and orienting motor activity; its depression was caused by chlorpromazine and hexobarbital-Na only. 23 Western, 1 Hung. ref. 1/1

KORANYI, L.; ENDROCZI, E.; LISSAK, K.

Avoiding conditioned reflex in blind rats and rats deprived
of vibrissae. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 24 no.2:193-198
'63.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Pecs.
(REFLEX, CONDITIONED) (SENSORY DEPRIVATION)
(BLINDNESS) (TOUCH) (AVOIDANCE LEARNING)
(EXTINCTION LEARNING)

ENDROCZI, E.; HARTMANN, G.; LISSAK, K.

Effect of intracerebrally administered cholinergic and adrenergic drugs on neocortical and archicortical electrical activity. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 24 no.2:199-209 '63.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Pecs.
(PARASYMPATHOMIMETICS) (BRAIN ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY) (ACETYLCHOLINE)
(PHYSOSTIGMINE) (EPINEPHRINE)

ENDROCZI, E.; SCHREIBERG, G.; LISSAK, K.

The role of central nervous activating and inhibitory structures
in the control of pituitary-adrenocortical function. Effects
of intracerebral cholinergic and adrenergic stimulation.
Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 24 no.2:211-221 '63.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Pecs.
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM) (ADRENAL CORTEX)
(PITUITARY GLAND) (EPHEDRINE)
(PHYSOSTIGMINE) (PARASYMPATHOMIMETICS)

MOLNAR,J.; TIGYI,A.; LISSAK,K.

Changes of the nucleic acid content in the denervated submaxillary gland of the dog. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 24 no.3:279-286 '64

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Pecs.

ENDROGZI, K.; KORANYI, L.; LISSAK, K.; HARTMAN, G.

The role of the meso-diencephalic activating system in the
egg arousal reaction and conditioned reflex activity. Acta
physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 24 no.4:447-464 '64

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Pecs.

JUHASZ, P.; TIGYI, A.; LISSAK, K.

Effect of indirect stimulation on the nucleic acid content of
the rat muscle. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 25 no.1:5-10
'64.

1. Institute of Physiology and Biology, University Medical
School, Pecs.

FENDLER, K.; ENDROCZI, E.; LISSAK, K.

Changes in the oxytocin content of the posterior pituitary in
the rat, following ovariectomy, thyroideectomy, oxytocin and
thyroxine treatment. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 25 no.1:
21-25 '64.

1. Institute of Physiology, University Medical School, Pec.

L 15499-66

ACC NR: A75007445

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0048/0048

AUTHOR: Kissak, K.; Tigi, A.; Benedeczky, I.; Puppi, A.

ORG: Medical University of Pecs, Institute of Physiology (Pecsi Orvostudomanyi
Egyetem, Elettani Intezet)

17

BT

TITLE: Electron-microscopic identification of the catecholamine substances of
the adrenal medulla. This paper was presented at the 29th Meeting of the Hungarian
Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July 1964.

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement,
1965, 48

TOPIC TAGS: animal physiology, amine, endocrinology, gland, biologic secretion,
electron microscopy, experimental animal

ABSTRACT:

Following a general ultrastructural analysis of adrenal medullary secretion in different mammalian species, the identification of the secretory granules (sg) is discussed. In some cells of the adrenal medulla of the frog and grass snake, adrenalin-containing sg 1000 μ in diameter, in some other cells sg containing noradrenalin and 3000 μ in diameter can be detected. In the rat, mouse and dog, the two granules are

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L 15499-66

ACC NR: AT6007445

present in the same cells. The difference in size and specific gravity between the two types of sg are also confirmed by ultracentrifugal fractionation. The adrenalin activity of the small granules is supported by the evidence obtained from insulin loading experiments in rats as well. In addition to the two types of granules discussed above, a third type has also been observed. These granules are $0.5\text{--}1.5 \mu$ in size, possess a fine internal structure and are surrounded by a membrane. On the basis of ultracentrifugal fractionation and chemical determinations, these structures are believed to represent precursor granules containing dopamine. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUB DATE: none

Card 2/2

BENEDECZKY,I.; PUPPI,A., TIGYI,A.; LISSAK,K.

Electron microscopic study of adrenaline and noradrenaline
secretion of the adrenal medulla. Acta biol. acad. sci. Hung.
15 no.3:285-298 '65

I. Institute of physiology and biology, Medical University,
Pecs (Head: K. Lissak).

L 10337-56

ACC NR: AP6003343

SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/65/017/002/0149/0152

17

AUTHOR: Fendler, Kornel; Lissak, Kalman--Lishshak, K.

ORG: Institute of Physiology, Medical University of Pecs (Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Elettani Intezete) B

TITLE: Surgical removal of the superior cervical ganglion in rats

SOURCE: Kiserletes Orvostudomany, v. 17, no. 2, 1965, 149-152

TOPIC TAGS: tumor, surgery, rat

ABSTRACT: A method used by the authors for the complete surgical extirpation of the superior cervical ganglion and cervical sympathetic marginal bundle, is described. The technique is different in character from that described previously in the literature. The more important phases of the operation are illustrated by photographs.

Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 15Apr64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 002
SOV REF: 001

Card 1 of 1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120010-5

LISSAK, K.

New trends in conditioned reflex research. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 26 no.1:3-8 '65

1. Institute of Physiology, University Medical School, Pecs.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120010-5"

BOHUS, B.; ENDROCZI, E.; LISSAK, K.

Studies on the role of the mesencephalic reticular formation
in the motivation and avoiding conditioned reflex processes
following the mesencephalic and systemic administration of
chlorpromazine. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 26 no.3:235-243
'65

1. Institute of Physiology, University Medical School, Pecs.

TELEGDY, Gy.; LISSAK, K.

The effect of progesterone on adrenal corticosterone and aldosterone secretion in the female rat. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 26 no.4:313-318 '65.

1. Institute of Physiology, University Medical School, Pecs.

L 32151-66 RM

ACC NR: AT6023523

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/027/002/0093/0099

AUTHOR: Molnar, Janos--Mol'nar, Ya.; Tigy, Andras--Tidi, A.; Lissak, Kalman--^{g7}
Lishshak, K.; Juhasz, Peter--Juhasz, P.ORG: Institute of Physiology, Medical University of Pecs (Pecsi Orvostudomanyi
Egyetem, Elettani Intezet) ^{B+1}TITLE: Effect of prolonged pilocarpine treatment on the nucleic acid and nitrogen
content of the denervated submaxillary gland of the dog ²²SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 27, no. 2, 1965, 93-99
TOPIC TAGS: gland, nitrogen, nucleic acid, RNA, DNA, dog, drug effect, gland drug

ABSTRACT: The changes in the nucleic acid and nitrogen content of the denervated submaxillary glands, brought about by prolonged pilocarpine treatment, have been studied in dogs. The effect of the denervation was decreased by pilocarpine treatment of 8-12 days' duration. No significant changes were observed in the RNA content, in terms of 100 mg wet tissue. The rise in the DNA content was diminished. The otherwise considerable lowering of the RNA content of the denervated glands was reduced to 10-17 per cent by the pilocarpine treatment. There was no significant difference in the total DNA content between the denervated, pilocarpine-treated and the control glands. Following transection of the chorda tympani, the total nitrogen content of the glands was significantly increased by prolonged pilocarpine treatment.
Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUEM DATE: 15 May 64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 020
Card 1/1 LS

0975

1983

L 32144-66

ACC NR: AT6023530

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/027/002/0149/0153

AUTHOR: Koranyi, Lajos...Koran'i, L.; Endroczi, Elemer--Endretsi, E.; Lissak, Kalman
Lishshak, K.ORG: Institute of Physiology, Medical University of Pecs (Pecsi Orvostudomanyi
Egyetem, Elettani Intezet) 29

B

TITLE: Elimination of the avoidance-conditioned reflex without somatomotor performance

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 27, no. 2, 1965, 149-153

TOPIC TAGS: conditioned reflex, behavior pattern, rat

ABSTRACT: The avoidance-conditioned reflex was extinguished without somatomotor performance in male albino rats. In a simple, open experimental situation, the extinction of avoidance-conditioned reflex was achieved following 80-140 non-reinforced trials in the control group. In a maze situation, the animals continued to perform the conditioned reflex over 160 trials without showing any negative response. In the simple, open experimental situation, the avoidance-conditioned reflex performance was inhibited by the removal of the bench used for the sessions held on two consecutive days in the experimental group. On the third day, the original experimental situation was re-established but no avoidance-conditioned reflex could be observed. In the course of the test experiments, the animals also failed to show the conditioned reflex response in the maze situation after the conditioned reflex response had been prevented by closing the escape routes for two days.

Orig. art. has: 3 figures. /Orig. art. in Eng./ JPRS
SUB CODE: 05, 06 / SUBM DATE: 10Jun64 / ORIG REF: 003 / SOV REF: 002 / OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1

L 28995-66

ACC NR: AT6019380

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/55/027/003/0275/0278

AUTHOR: Fendler, Kornel; Endroczi, Elemer; Kissak, Kalman

17
B+1

ORG: Institute of Physiology, Medical University of Peas (Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Elettani Intezet)

TITLE: Effect of cervical sympathectomy on posterior pituitary oxytocic activity in rats under chronic stress

23

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 27, no. 3, 1965, 275-278

TOPIC TAGS: neurologic surgery, gland, bodily fatigue, rat

ABSTRACT: The changes in posterior pituitary oxytocic activity following cervical sympathectomy have been studied in rats. A technique for the removal of the cervical sympathetic trunk is described. Neurohypophyseal oxytocic activity was decreased by cervical sympathectomy. Exhaustive swimming daily for 18 days resulted in an increased pituitary oxytocic activity which was prevented by cervical sympathectomy. The importance of vasomotor activity in hypothalamic-neurohypophyseal function is emphasized. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. Orig. art. in Eng. / JPRS

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 26 Jun 64 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 006
SOV REF: 001

Card 1/1 BLG

L 28994-66

ACC NR: AT6019381

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/027/003/0279/0284

AUTHOR: Bohus, Bela; Endroczi, Elemer; Lissak, Kalman

25
BX!

ORG: Institute of Physiology, Medical University of Peccs (Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Elettani Intezet)

TITLE: Studies on the control of the pituitary-adrenal system: stress and humoral feed-back control

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 27, no. 3, 1965, 279-284

TOPIC TAGS: dog, cortisone, corticosteroid, adrenal gland, blood physiology, drug effect

ABSTRACT: The role of negative feed-back control in the pituitary-adrenocortical response to stress has been investigated in cats and dogs. A single dose of cortisone acetate diminished significantly the resting corticosteroid output in adrenal venous blood, but it failed to influence the increase in secretion elicited by epinephrine or formalin injections. Prolonged treatment of dogs with cortisone acetate not only depressed the resting corticosteroid output but also decreased markedly the stress-induced activation of pituitary-adrenocortical function. The findings presented refute the possibility of a negative feed-back control in the response of the pituitary-adrenal system elicited by environmental stimuli. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 26Jun64 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 021
Card 1/1 BKG

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120010-5

PUPPI, A.; BENEDECZKY, I.; TIGYI, A.; LISSAK, K.

Identification of dopamine-containing granules in the adrenal medulla. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 27 no.4:341-347 '65.

1. Institute of Physiology, University Medical School, Pecs.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

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KORANYI, L.; ENDROCZI, E.; LISSAK, K.

Disinhibition of extinguished conditioned reflex under spreading depression. *Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung.* 27 no.4:353-357 '65.

1. Institute of Physiology, University Medical School, Pecs.

L 33787-66 RO

ACC NR: AT6025179

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/028/001/0041/0045

AUTHOR: Molnar, Janos--Mol'nar, Ya. (Pecs); Tigray, Andras--Tid'i, A. (Pecs); Lissak, Kalman--Lishshak, K. (Pecs); Juhasz, Peter--Yukhas, P. (Pecs)

ORG: Institute of Biology, Medical University of Pecs (Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Biologial Intezet)

TITLE: Effect of prolonged atropine administration on the nucleic acid and nitrogen contents of the submaxillary gland of dogs

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 28, no. 1, 1965, 41-45

TOPIC TAGS: dog, RNA, gland, pharmacology

ABSTRACT: The effect of chronic atropine administration on the nucleic acid and nitrogen content of the submaxillary gland has been studied in dogs. After 11 days of treatment, there was a 14 percent increase in RNA concentration and a 16 percent increase in the RNA content. The total nitrogen concentration was 13, the nitrogen content 21 percent higher in the atropinized than in the untreated glands. The dry matter content of the atropinized glands increased considerably. The results obtained are in contradiction with the observation of Emmelin et al. that chronic atropine administration gives rise to the same changes as does transection of the chorda tympani. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. /Orig. art. in Eng./ [JPRS: 33,500]

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Card 1/1 *Yoffe*

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L 30127-66

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SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/028/004/0319/0326

30
B71

AUTHOR: Lissak, Kalman; Hollosi, Gabor; Juhasz, Peter; Molnar, Janos

ORG: Institute of Physiology, University Medical School, Pecs (Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Elettani Intezete)

TITLE: Neural regulation of nucleic acid metabolism in the mammalian myocardium

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 28, no. 4, 1965, 319-326

TOPIC TAGS: cardiovascular system, DNA, biologic metabolism, cat

ABSTRACT: Nucleic acid concentration in the partially and totally denervated ventricular myocardium of cats has been studied for 60 and 75 days following denervation. DNA concentration in the muscles of the left ventricle did not significantly change after either partial or complete denervation. RNA concentration diminished significantly after vagotomy and total denervation but remained at the control level in the sympathectomized myocardium. Sympathetic activity seems to have no direct influence on the nucleic acid metabolism of the ventricular muscles of the mammalian heart. Phenomena observed after vagotomy and total denervation may be due to a change in myocardial acetylcholine metabolism. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 4 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

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SOV REF: 001

Card 1/1 ULR

LISSAK, Kalman, dr.

Chemical impulse transmission in the impulse and inhibition
processes of the central nervous system. Orv. hetil. 106 no.11:
481-486 14 Mr '65

1. Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Elettani Intezet.